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CROPLEY'S TAPESTRIES, New Patterns, at low prices. ERGLISH TAPESTEIRS, Scc. ESGLISH TAPENTS, 15c.
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Aquarias! Aquarias! Aquarias! Cantaining an kinds of Fishes, sporting about in their nature at the cantaining an kinds of Fishes, sporting about in their nature at the cantain and the cantai OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

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We are now receiving our Spring Importations of Fernon China
Dinner, Tra. Descent and Tollet Sets.
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BRONES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS, and baving been recently see coted by our species, who have spent the past Winter in this country to become thoroughly acquainted with the tastes of the American public, we feel comindent that they will be found
BUTERIOR TO ANY EVER REFORE IMPORTED INTO THIS MARKET.
We invite an inspection of the above, and also of our Chardeliers,
GLASSWARE, Silvers and Plated-Ware,
all of which we are determined to sell at
EXTREMELY MODERATE PHICES.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES .- All kinds of Prudi-Trees, such as Cherry, Apple. Dwarf and Standard Pear, Peach, Pium, Apricott, &c.; and all kinds of Ornamental Trees, Narubbery, Eversteens, &c.—warranfed true to name—for sace by Schaack & Ryan, No. 135 Wester, cor Vessy; Legisland & Washington Market).

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Centrary Edition of the
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Messing, Greation, Paul, &c. &c. Each 75 cents. FRENCH CLOCKS,

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The proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to oder the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to denounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results, nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long whiche testimonials: saffice it to say, the Maraville within their boar the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and, if used as directed, with produce shows Carlas and Poserve to the Hair its Avricas Colox, though one live to the age of turne score and ten. Sold by all respectable Druggiests and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors, Charles Ernest & Co., Perfumers.

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L berry et, and by the STATIONERS AND BOUNSELLERS HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- How does it operate As an antidote; the erup iv- nicer, tumor, cancer or sore die-out, because that which has a steined it is expunged by the in fluence of the Cintment. Manufactory, No. 30 Maiden-inte

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THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLL SURE TO EXTERMINATE Rats, mice, bugs, reaches, ants, floar moths For sale from 25 cents of the proprietor, and all differences and all selections of the proprietor. Here is a constant of the constant of th

GOOD VAR'S PATENTS,
The ensiest-writing Pen ever made, is for sale by the INDIA
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is the best and obsepest article for the Hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos 517, 497 and 197 Sroadway, and by all drongists and faccy toods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phanton & Son's Cocoins. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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Our fitness and buyers of the above arboins will find it to
their interest to call on us; our store is in the immediate vicinity
of the Hudson River Boaks and Hudson River Relined Depot,
Warrenest, where we will be glad to show our goods, and spare
no pains to serve our constituers faithfully.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUUSDAY, MARCH 29, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Susiness letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeney & Co.

Later reports from Utah and the Plains tell of Indian troubles-battles, depredations, massacres

It is efficially announced that the Canals will be opened to navigation on the 15th of April, except the Champlain Canal, which opens on the 11th.

Nothing of special consequence was done in the Common Council last night. Interest in regard to city matters now centers at Albany, where some important measures were yesterday submitted to the Assembly.

Yesterday, Judge Clerke of the Supreme Court issued an alternative mandamus, directing the Mayor to put his signature to the Controller's warrant for the payment of Geo. W. Morton, for his services as City Inspector during the months of January and February last, or show cause, some time in April next, why he refuses to do so. Morton alleges that he is still in office, and that the Controller and Clerk of the Common Council have signed the warrant, but that the City Chamberlain refuses to pay him unless the warrant is countersigned by the Mayor.

According to one of our Washington correspondents, the right of search question is settled upon the basis of a project, suggested by France, the main feature of which is the allowance of a right of visitation in case there is reasonable ground to suspect the vessel to be a slaver.

An important bill was laid before the Assembly yesterday, making radical changes in the local government of this city, enlarging the powers of the Mayor, reducing those of the Aldermen, and making some alterations in the Executive Departments. An abstract will be found in our Albany letter.

The steamship Illinois, which should have brought us before now the California mails of the 5th inst., was obliged to put into Havana disabled. She will make the best of her way to this city after making necessary repairs. The Empire City. which arrived at an early hour this morning, brought 100 of the Illinois's passengers, and a part of her mails.

While respectable Northern journals were still holding up their hands in pious disbelief that any considerable number of the people of the South desire the reopening of the African Slave-Trade, while "Old-Line Whigs" deprecated "agitation," we heard every two or three days of a successful or unsuccessful cruise to the Coast. Now we learn from Washington, as many have for some time believed, that the trade is established, and how it is carried on. Government would seem, for once, to have received information of the violation of law before all the world knew it. Let us see what use it will make of its knowledge. It promises fairly; let us see how it performs.

In the case of Molony against Dows, which was a suit brought in the Court of Common Pleas to recover damages amounting to \$100,000 for injuries sustained by Molony in being expelled from the State of California by the Vigilance Committee, Judge Daly jesterday dismissed the conplaint, on the ground that the State in which the act was committed, and in which the parties were domiciled at the time of the alleged assault, was

the place where the suit should have been brought; and the question whether the acts of the Vigilance Committee were merely a social emption or a political necessity, he decided could be better ascertained and more appropriately inquired into in the State where the acts were committed.

Having stready given full scope to the arguments

of the advocates of the Railroad Charters prayed

for by several Companies in our city, we print this morning the Report of the Senate Committee op-

posed to such grants unless they be made with the

consent of the Common Council, and then sold to

those who will pay the largest bonus for them re-

spectively. The argument here presented is very

cogent, and we trust that the Legislature will give

full weight to its positions and conclusions. We

must have the Railroads-they will save to our

City tens of thousands of inhabitants and millions

of taxable property which must otherwise be driven

out into the autorbs - and it is simply just that the

Omnibus proprietors whose property is destroyed

by the chartering of these Railroads should be

fairly reimbursed. Beyond these, it is the duty of

the Legislature to consult "the greatest happiness

"of the greatest number," and to shape its grants

in strict accordance therewith. We will not doubt that such will be its course. By the arrival of the steamships Ningara and Alps at Halifax, we receive advices from Europe to the 12th inst. They contain nothing decisive of the question of peace or war, but it would appear that even in France the effect of the article in the Moniteur was wearing away, while in Sardinia it had quickened rather than repressed the energies of the war party. The King had prohibited the exportation of grain over the Lombardy frontier, and had called in the contingents. Meantime, the warlike preparations of both Austria and France were still going on, and the journals of Paris were asserting that no change had taken place in the Emperor's policy. Lord Cowley had left Vienna, but the result of his mission was still a matter of speculation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prussia in discussing the state of Europe spoke of peace as probable-a declaration received with applause by the Chamber of Deputies. M. Laubat had declined the Ministry of Algiers, and M. Rooker had been appointed ad interim, but Prince Napoleon's witherawal was thought to be temporary. In Parliament, notice had been given of a number of amendments to the Parliamentary Reform bill-one by Lord John Russell extending the right of suffrage in cities or boroughs, and one by Mr. Wilde requiring voting to be by ballot. Mr. Disraeli intimated that the Government was preparing modifications to its bill. The success or defeat of the Government was, it was thought, likely to turn on the result of Lord John Russell's motion. In case of defeat, a dissolution of Parliament will probably take place. Meetings in opposition to the Government were being holden all over the country. The Commons had refused to abelish the Church rates. The Newfoundland fishery question being raised, Sir Bulwer Lytton stated that the difficulty with France was in process of amicable adjustment. The Neapolitan exiles had presented an address to the Major of Cork, explanatory of their course in inducing the captain to land them at Queenstown. Consols

OUR CITY TAX-BILL.

closed at 961; Cotton was steady at slightly ad-

vanced rates; Breadstuffs dull.

This day, the bill authorizing the Annual Lavy of Taxes for our City is to come up for consideration in the Assembly, and we ask those members who have no personal interest in public robbery to scrutinize it item by item, and require a vote on every one that is not clearly, palpably just and necessary. Though a great deal has been struck out, cut down or revemped, which was contained in the draft that went up from our Common Council, there is still very much that ought to be reformed, and some tems that should not be there at all. For instance:

"Arrearages of 1858 \$41,189." -We apprehend that this item covers a payment of \$1,000 each to the members of the Common Council of that year-when the charter under which they were elected and served expressly forbids any such payment. We protest against paying them one cent, and so do nineteen-twentieths of our tax-payers. Why should they be paid !

" County Centingencies \$50,009." We think this item should be made more specific or wholly stricken out. It may be made to cover such foolish, prodigal swindling blow-outs as the

Cable Celebration of September last.

This is a most abominably barefaced robbery. This whole job of printing certain records was con ceived in iniquity and brought forth in corruption. No man can be found who will admit that he projected or put it through. Even the Commissioners under it deny all knowledge of its origin. It was originally to cost \$50,000 has already cost the City \$600,000, and all its results thus far are not worth \$10,000-not worth nearly so much as the white paper it has spoiled. If this \$250,000 is voted, more and still more will follow, until it will have cost the City at lesst One Million and a Half, for what will not be worth \$100,000 when the job is completed. But we don't believe it ever will be completed so long as the Legislature will interpolate such items into our Tax-bill. We once more entrest the Assembly to smash this infamous job.

-We do not continue our scruting, because the vote on this item will be decisive. If this goes through, nothing that is bad in the bill can be stopped. But if the proper exposure should be follo wed by a vote expunging this item, the same justice will doubtless be meted out to whatever other jobs may be lurking in the bill. Let us have the year and pays on this \$250,000.

THE WANDERER'S NEGROES.

The whole proceedings thus far in the case of the slave yacht Wanderer have been such as to show that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet ought to be the last persons in the world to take the Cuban Administration to task for lack of zeal in suppressing the slave-trade. If Mr. Buehanan and his subofficials had been paid the three or four doubloons a head for the negroes, which is said to be the way the slavers manage the thing in Cuba, they could not have slurred over the whole affair more entirely; while no Cuban slave-trader, we will venture to say, however high he might bribe, ever ventured to make such a public exhibition of himself as has C. A. L. Lamar, esq., our Syannah slave-trader. It is true the Wanderer was seized and condemned. but even that step appears to have been taken altogether more in Lamar's interest than with any design to enforce the laws. It appears to have been

such espacity, he would never have let the ressel be knocked down for the trifling sum of \$4,000. Lemer would doubtless have got ber back for fifty dollars or less, had it not been for a private quarrel between him and the jailor, growing out of an affair which affords another proof of the determination of the authorit es at Washington to give the slave-trader Lamar full sweep, and to interfere with him as little as possible. It appears that some Deputy-Marshal in the interior of the State, imagining that the Government were really in earnest in their professions of anxiety to suppress the slave trade, having found two of the imported Africans at Macon seized them, and sent them to the Marshal at Savannah, who committed them for safe keeping, and, until he could get orders from Washington, to the custody of the jailor. After they had remained in iail for several weeks, three days before the sham sale of the Wanderer, Lamar, doubtless upon a hint that he would not be oppored, applied to a Justice of the Peace at Savannab, claiming these two Africans as his property. He produced before this Justice a witness, who swore that he had seen the two Africans in the possession of Lamar-a piece of testimony which under the laws of the United States, ought to have caused Lamar's immediate commitment for completity in the African slave-trade, but which, under the laws of Georgia as expounded by Mr. Justice Staley-and in which he is borne out, we believe, by the expositions of the Southern courts generally-gives Lamar a prima facie title to these Africans, it being presumed, till the contrary is shown, that every negro is a slave, and, in this case, as in others, possession being taken as evidence of title till some ether claimant appears. The United States District-Attorney and the Marshal, though notified of these proceedings, declined to interfere. Indeed, the Marshal, who was present, expressly disclaimed any authority for detaining the Africans, who were thereupon delivered to Lamar, and by him burried fortawith to the slave-pen of J. Beyon, esq., the same gentleman who figured in the sale of the Butler slaves, of which the other day we gave an account. Thereupon the jailor, as is usual in such cases, presented to Lamar his bill for the board of the pegroes while in his custody. But Lamar, doubtful, perhaps, how his slave-trading experiments may turn out, or thinking to shift off the charge upon that accommodating old gentleman, Mr. Buchanan, refused to pay. This refusal excited the ire of the jailor, and it was this that caused him to bid against Lamar, and to run the Wanderer up to \$4,000, instead of letting Lamar get it for \$50, as he had expected; so that, after all, the board of the two Africans did cost our amiable and economical slave-trader-the African slave-trade, by the way, is a great school of economy, especially in the matter of boarding negroes-a pretty little The correspondent to whom we are indebted for

this information is quite indignant against the United States District-Attorney and Marshal, as having peglected their duty in thus allowing Lamar to take the two captured Africans out of their bands. But a similar affair, on a much larger scale, which occurred about the same time, in the interior of the State, and of which an account is given in The Sarannah Republican, serves fully to show that the District-Attorney and Marshal were acting in this matter under intimations from Washington. A Deputy-Marshal of Telfair County. who, like his brother of Macon, was simple enough to believe that James Buchanan and Mr. Secretary Cass are sincere in their talk of opposition to the revival of the African slave-trade, whereas they are only sitting on the fence, watching the course that things may take, and waiting for more decided indications of public opinion in the Sham Democratic party, before making up their minds on which side to jump-this simpleminded Deputy-Marshal having found out that thirty-six of the Wanderer's Africans were in his neighborhood, on their way to Alabama under two or three drivers, summoned a posse, pursued them, overtook them in Worth County, accested them, committed them to Jacksonville Jail, in Telfair County for safe keeping, and sent an express to the Marshal at Savannah, reporting what he had done. The Marshal sent back word that he had telegraphed and written to the authorities at Washington respecting the Africans then known to be in the country, and had received no answer; and his advice was to hand them over to the parties who had them in charge when they were arrested, and to allow them to proceed on their destination. Upon the receipt of this piece of advice, the negroes were forthwith handed over to the party in whose possession they had been found, and who-less economical or more wise than their principal, Lamar-paid for the provisions they had consumed and the medical attendance they had received while in custody. They even compromised with those who had acted as the Sheriff's posse, and who threatened, if they were not paid, to recapture the negroes, and to hand them over to the Governor of the State-the State laws of Georgia on the subject of slave-trading being no less stringent than those of the United States. It is added that the Africans disliked very much to leave, as they had been kindly treated by the inhabitants of Jacksonville, who seem not to be quite so ardent for the revival of the slave-trade as those of Savannah, or not so much under Lamar's thumb.

The mystery that has attended the case of these Africans introduced by the Wanderer is thus at last fully solved. It did seem impossible that, with any bona fide attempt on the part of the United States to seize upon these illegally-imported negroes, they should so long have escaped arrest. It is now evident that they have done so, because the Government did not desire to have them arrested; while the greater part of the Deputy-Marshals had better information or a truer instinct as to the wishes of their superiors than the simple-minded persons who fill that office at Macon and Jacksonville, and whose further services, we have no doubt, will speedily be dispensed with.

That the authorities at Washington, after thus playing into Lamar's hands, doing their best to allow him to hold quiet possession of these illegallymported Africans, and to dispose of them at a profit, will proceed to indict Lamar-though he has publicly confessed himself the owner of the Wanderer-is hardly to be expected. We trust, however, that he will not entirely escape rebuke. by the conference of the laws. It appears to have been merely a contrivance for enabling Lamar to regain possession of his vessel under a new and good titls, free from all apprehension of seizure. It was, indeed, suggested that the jailor, who bid against of the public proclamation which he made at it is grand reforms, and don't still the them selves. That he will not entirely escape rebuke. He is, we learn, like Mr. Butler, a prominent ghostry, dyspeptic persons, with a bad spirtual disposity, dyspeptic persons, and drives the impression that his religion cent square with him. Sinally, he refuses to take the Bible, the Church, or Jeens Christ for authority, and professes to try every thing by natural law.

Lamar, and whom Lamar knocked down for pre- that he was the head and front of her slave trading suming to do so, was acting in that matter as a expedition-to say nothing of his knecking down sert of agent of the Government, who were un- the judor, too trifling an affair to be mentioned in willing that Lamar should get back the vessel such a connection-he attended the Episcopal for a merely nominal price. But this sug- Church, and listened to a sermon from the recorgestion, as we learn from Savannah, gives the end hishop of the diocese. The Yatch Coul of this Government a credit to which it has no sort of city has gone so far as to expel Capt. Corrie. title. Indeed, had the jailor been acting in any Cannot the Episcopal Church muster energy enough to administer some sort of discipline to Mr.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS AGAIN:

We recently called the attention of our readers to the lurid, if not the lucid, manner in which Southern newspapers are conducted; and showed what remarkable I terary productions they are. In recurring to this subject again, we promise not to weary by repetition, and are quite sure that something, perceps, amusing will turn up Particularly have we recently been enchanted by fresh drafts at the living fountains of The Richmond Va.) Enquirer. The argels who trouble these waters for the bealing of slavebolding nations bear the great names of Retebie, Tyler and Wise; and their constant spinsnings in behalf of John Letcher keep too Richmond Bethesds in a perpetusl muddle. To drop metaphor-or to make way for a most magnificent display of metaphor by Ritchie, Tyler and Wise-we will give the following names, bestowed upon Mr. Goggin in the lambent leading article in the Richmond paper of March 23:

"A rara crists he" A bire of sony of his own, but a hearse, iscordent crocking, stifled spaul, with which it is his destint to sar the musto of every other song. No Ful-name bissess his sar of soniary hate. He has neither frost, nest, not say, class a hath, and sire of beak and a coat of feathers, such as they, of of many drags and saring others, but for the mist partured arrang side out, and recombing the chicken known as the frank.

Our anowledge of poultry is limited, but it cannot be an improvement to any chicken to be "frizzly." After finishing the chicken, Mr. Goggin is alled "an Ishmaelite, wandering, desperate, and houseless of dark nights, in the hopes of petty thefts; and sometimes venturing upon reckless crimes." It is then asserted that Mr. Goggin winds." That he "worms." That he "wriggler." That he advocates " the absurdity of all parties; the impracticabilities of all policies; the complexity of all falsehoods; the mad jumble of all hypocracies." What an unfortunatebad person! He prepares, we are told, "a sort of Fort Moultrie grog, mixing and pipe smoking, to divert the mind from the real work in progress, the death groan and the clash of arms!" This may all have some meaning, and it sounds as if it should have; but what that meaning is, we cannot pretend to say. We are, however, to have something savager still; "Venomed vengeance never had a ghastlier glare in its eye, nor a keener edge upon its sword, than the Opposition candidate (Goggin af resaid) rolls and flames, and flashes, and waves in the bysterical delight of his the toric slaughter of the aforesaid Democracy " What a Goggin! No Goggin ever did anything o the kind before. No Goggin ever before "flamed and flashed, and waved, and rolled in hysterical 'delight of rhetorical slaughter." We should like to see it-even in a menagerie, at two shillings admission; or even at two shillings and sixpence.

The Enquirer then asks to what Goggin s opposed? "Simply, and consistently, and determinedly, and mortally, and moaningly, and selfishly, and contemptibly, and ever, and forever, to living by his own labor." Good beavens! What an uncommon notion for a Virginian gentleman of the white kind, a member of a toiling, laboring, hard-working, assiduous class, which disdains to get its bread, save by sweat of brow, and bending of back, and hardening of hands! What has happened in Virginis that Goggin should be selected, and personlly anathematized and placed upon the gridiron f martyrdom, because he is opposed to living by his own labor? And now for a tremendous

Public life as he would make it—a sinceure and a scoffing—a much of festering corruption—'a bas dictionary' of idianess, tery, peculation, powers assumed and abused—just powers used and perwetted—pragmatical empiricism and profligate ravagance 'gone to pt.

O hobbling and emasculated conclusion! "Pragmatical empiricism and profligate expendituregone to pi." "Can the aspiring blood of Lancas ter sink into the ground ? We thought it would have mounted!"

Mr. Goggin no sooner rises from a state of "pi than he receives the following Shakespearean compliment which floors him again, with two tuns of heroes-counting their armor-atop of him!

"He would strut and swagger and play the part of a very On avins among the pirates of Crete and boast the Heutenancy of ome perfidious Pampey. Trust him never for a Metellus !"

Of course not. We are not so fond of trusting Virginia gentlemen, no matter what aliases they may give. The Enquirer concludes by "pointing at him the prophetic finger of score," and predict ng that he will be probably hung or come to worse grief. Goggin having been laid out cold, a general massacre ensues. Of one Crenshaw it is said:

His gesticulation is leaden; his argumentation is light." -Which finishes Crenshaw.

Of Littleton Tazewell:

He was fine, forcible and funny until he reached the perora

-Which finishes fazewell. Of Mr. Woodfin:

"There was a Mr. Woodfin of Buckingham present, what made an infinitely thresome speech. He was, we under-tand, one of the Democrate whom disappointment drave into the Know-Nothing culverts in 25. Ms asserts 1" -Which finishes Woodfin ?

After this dreadful slaughter, we leave the field of death, with awful forebodings of the final mas-

And now, one more charming little perfumed specimen from The Brandon (Miss.) Republican: *We received from Washington a speech purporting to have been delivered by James B. Glay of Kentucky. There is an oder about that piece of clay which is intolerable to Whig offac-tories, being the ravings of Jim will not be read by us. Jim Cley, like a potato patch, has bis best claim to favor in the ground. He weithless like should be written by moonlight, with a burrard wing, in sawdust apread on elsphards, with isk taken from a mud nole. It should be written by Forney and dediested to Buchasan."

-Who says that the South has not a literatureand a very strong one? -The Rev. Dr. Foster, the President of the North-

western University at Evanston (Pa.), has been lecturing upon to Rev. Theodore Parker of Boston. He made him his subject because he considers Mr. Parker a representative man occupying a false position, in which he was doing great mischief. The Rev. Dr. thus summed up his judgment:

thus summed up his judgmest:

"Mr. Parker is the most pronounced Insidel of modern times. He does not accept the Mable as divine inspiration, but thinks part of it fine poetry, part of it silegened, and part of it fables. The story of Samon is the most silly of all. He does not believe in miracies, because they are contrary to known laws. The Holy Ghost is the particular object of his attacks; he pounds it unmercifully, returning again and again to the excounter. Indeed, he pounds everything; he would pound Theodere Parker, only for the inordinate expect her entertains for that included. Mr. Parker externing an opinion that the Caurenes are powerfess extertains an opinion that the Caurenes are powerless or good—that they do not originate any great ideas or grand reforms, and only fall is to them when they can-

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Triteras

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28, 1850. The delay in Lord Lyons's arrival is empround to have been occasioned by the visit of the Carsess to Madeira. Lord Napier went to Annapolis this evening, from Baltimere, but will return here temporarily before sailing.

The President will not select a private Secretary till near the time of the meeting of Congress. He is much exercised concerning a cooice.

Special Agent Shalcross will be appointed to invest gate the charges sgainst Postmaster Westcott of Philadelphia, whose explanations are not considered satisfactory. The President declines to interfere, so that the decision rests with Mr. Holt.

The Presidential movement for Mr Guthrie bas een princ pally at mulated by Mr. Peter G. Washington, formerly his Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is now traveling North mainly with The investigations which failed for want of time

at the last session, will be revived next Winter, and probably there will be others involving impeachments. Gen. Pierce's friends here do not regard his recent letter as precluding his nomination at Charleston if it be practicable.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28, 1859. At about 1 o'clock to-day the community were taitled by the report that Gen. Care had died sudden ly, but he is in the enjoyment of his usual health and rapeacting pusitees at the State Department. The Attorney-General, Secretary of the Treasury,

and Postmaster General were to day engaged in mak-

ing out instruct one to the agent in Poilstelphia with regard to the Post-Office, Custom-House and Court-House. Unless there shall be disappointments in makng the sale of the lots which the law authorizes, the work of construction will rapidly progress. From information received here, it appears that the business of importing Africans is far more extensive

man heretofore supposed, and that the arrangements for that purpose are ingeniously devised. Small boats are employed to relieve the slavers of their cargoes and bring them into the Southern States. Our Gaverpment has been informed of some of the movements. and has taken efficient measures in the premises. D n Zegara, the new minister from Peru to this lovernment, was to-lay formally presented to the

President by Secretary Cars. The usual friendly asmances were interchanged. It is not believed here test any fillibustering expedition is now ready to start for Cups, as recently reported. Tee most reliable advices are altogether contrary to the probability of such a movement The story is similar to the programme of Gen. Renean,

promulgated moeths ago.

The project submitted by the French to the British Government merely proposes friendly visitation where there is good cause for suspicion that the vessel is a slaver. To this our Government has no objection, so for as versels sailing under the American flag are concerned, but will hold the visiting parties responsible for any misconduct or violation of our maritime rights. It is said that the Boston Post-Office will be rest wed

to State street when the Government shall have fixed the bonds which the representatives of the remonstrapts are now waiting here to execute. The Navy Department learns that the steamer Meta comet, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at Maran-

ham, Brazil, Jan. 31. Gen. Bowman, Superintendent of Public Printing, has purchased The Union newspaper establishment and will take possession in about two weeks. Parhane its name will be changed.

From California.

Sr. Louis Monday, March 38, 1859. The Overland Mail, with San Francisco fates of the th inst , arrived last night. Advices from Victoria, to the 25th ult., state that

Gov. Douglass refused to permit the Americans there to publicly celebrate Washington's birtaday. Much indigration was manifested therest. The United States steamship Toucey was launched at Mare Island on the 3d. Passengers by the mail coach confirm the accounts

of the recent battles be ween the troops and Comanches near Fort Arbnokle. Upward of twenty Indiana

The Comanches have killed several families in Denton County, Texas, and run off their stock. Bota the Comanches and Apaches were committing depredations on the Mail Company all along the route

Lieut. Reed of Fort Buchasan pursued and captured

a band of this virg Papagoes in the Mexican town of

Sarta Cruz. The Mexican authorities were highly in-

digrant, and called the people to arms to resist the in-Accounts from the Arizona eliver mines are of a very

favorable character.

From Salt Lake.

Sr. Louis, March 27, 1859. We have advices from Salt Lake to the 15th ult. The Indians in the vicinity of Santa Clara having killed several white persons. Gov. Cumming had made a requisition upon Gen. Johnston for troops to chastise them. Seventeen white children, who were captured by the Indiane at the massacre eighteen months ago at Mountain Meadows, when one hundred and forty emigrants were mardered, have been recovered from their captors.

The Canals.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28, 1859. The Canal Commissioners will open the Champlain Canal on the 11th of April, and the other Canals on the Lith of April.

The St. Lawrence River.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 23, 1859.
The weather is fine and mild. Thermometer 32 A channel has opened in the river in front of the A man and horse were drowned in trying to cross to

St. Lambert's.
The great central tube of the Victoria Bridge, 230 feet long, was completed on Saturday.

From Albany. ALBANY, Morday, March 23, 1859. The Republicans of the Legislature in cancus tonight numinated Dr. Geo. B. Cheever, and Judge Hale of Essex, as candidates for Regents of the University.

The Boston Post-Office.

Bosros, Monday, March 28, 1859.
The Traveler learns that the Merchants Bank has subscribed \$25,000, the Suffolk Bank \$15,000, and the Merchants a Exchange Corporation \$10,000—in all, \$50,000—to the bond of indemnity securing the Government from loss if the Post-Office returned to State

The Philadelphia Bachelors' Boat

Club.

Pritabelphia, Monday, March 28, 1850.

The Bachelors' Bost Club Society is making exagements to row to New York by way of the canal, in the course of two or three weeks. They will proba-bly be the guests of the Manhattan, or some other

A Submarine Telegraph Killed.

Bosron, Moday, March 28, 1839.

In the Senate, this afternoon, the bill to incorporate submarine telegraph line from Cape Ann to Yarmoush, N. S., was defeated on the passage for engrossment—16 Nays to 12 Yeas.